ENGLAND.

The Conservatives Still Gaining at the Elec tions Opposition Majority Ferty-three-Ireland and Scotland Home Rule and Liberal-Military Action Against Riot.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1874. Fifteen conservatives and eleven liberals were elected to Parliament yesterday.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES Up to this morning 325 conservatives and 282 liberals and home rulers have been elected to the new Parliament.

Two hundred and eighty-three conservatives have been elected in England alone.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND ADVERSE TO THE BRITISH EXPRESSION. In Scotland the liberals have a majority of twenty-five. The liberals and home rulers are twenty-six ahead of the conservatives in Ireland.

JOHN BULL "STRIKING OUT" FOR FREEDOM. There was a serious election riot vesterday near the town or Stourbridge, Worcestershire. police were unable to quell the disturbance and called upon the military, who dispersed the

Weather Report. LONDON, Feb. 13, 1874. The weather throughout England to-day is wet,

IRELAND.

Friendly Competition with American Riflemen.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13, 1874. the Irish Rifle Association of this city have accepted the conditions on which the American riflemen are willing to compete.

RUSSIA.

Cordial Welcome to the Austrian Kaiser.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13, 1874. The Emperor of Austria arrived here this aftermoon and was most cordially received by the Czar Alexander and the members of the Imperial Rus-

SPAIN.

Bilbao Still Threatened by the Carlists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 13, 1874 The investment of Bilbao by the Carlist forces continues.

General Moriones is concentrating troops Santander and will soon advance to the relief of the city.

CUBA.

Mob Demonstration Against the Executive-Crowding to the Palace-Police Charge and Military Precaution-Republicans Arrested.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 13, 1874. A mob of several hundred men marched toward the Captain General's palace last evening, with the intention of demanding that the government send into the field entire battalions of volunteers with their own officers, instead of one-tenth of a battalion, as ordered in Jovellar's recent decrees. POLICE IN ACTION.

The mounted police met the rioters and dispersed

There were no casualties. The Captain General to-day quartered a detachment of gendarmes in the Puerza barracks, opposite the palace. REPUBLICANS ARRESTED.

The police have arrested Saturnino Martinez, editor of the Union, a workingman's journal, and a priest named Castro. Both prisoners have been sent to the Morro Castle. They are known to be strong republicans and are reported to have been connected with yesterday's demonstration. THE ARMY DRAFT,

It is stated that the draft will be carried out

PEACEFUL, BUT IN PEAR. The city is now quiet, but the people fear further

MAVAL APPAIRS-AMERICAN AND SPANISH. The Consular Agent of the United States, Bara cos, officially denies the truth of a report that the United States steamer Kansas took soundings of

the harbor while recently lying at that port. The fron-clad Arapties is leaking badly, and will probably go to Martinique to be docked.

MEXICO.

General Santa Anna En Route Homeward.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 13, 1874. Ex-President Santa Anna arrived in Havana says he returns to Mexico under President Lerjo's proclamation of amnesty, but is firmly resolved to take no part in Mexican politics.

Minister Iwakura Recovering from His Wounds-Enumeration of the People-The German Treaty Difficulty-Great Effort by the Prussians for Trade-Dip-Iomatic Discussion on a Vital Question SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13, 1874.

The following is a summary of the news received by the steamer Japan, which left Yokohama on the

FROM THE DAGGER OF THE ASSASSIN. Iwakura is rapidly recovering from his wounds. No positive ciew to his assailant has been discovered, though several arrests have been made.

CRNSUS OF THE POPULATION. The official census of 1872, just published, fixes the entire nonulation at 33,110,825. The males and females are about equal in numbers.

ROYALTY AND ARISTOCRACY. There are 29 members of the imperial family, 459 of the higher order of nobles and about 700,000 of

the lower order of gentry.

THE GERMAN DIFFICULTY ON TREATY RIGHTS. The position of the German Minister, Von Brandt, In his dispute with the Japanese government, is understood to be as follows :- He claims that, inasmuch as existing treaties exclude all foreigners from the interior of the Empire, the Japanese have already violated it by introducing loreign teachers, &c., for the instruction of their youths, the development of their mineral resources and other kindred entraces.

**co., for the instruction of their youths, the development of their mineral resources and other kindred purposes.

On this ground the Minister proposes to resist exclusion of any of his countrymen who choose to trave! beyond the prescribed limits, either for pleasure or trade.

The native authorities are firm in their resistance to what they call "a monstrous assumption."

CABINET CORRESPONDENCE ON A VITAL QUESTION.

The memorandum of the Japanese Foreign Office to the European representatives, mentioned in the despatch of December 23, refuting the arguments in favor of the extension of ex-territoriality throughout Japan, has received a rejoinder, in which the former pleas are reiterated. The matter of proposals is no less objectionable than before, although the manner is less offensive.

It is noteworthy that this document is not signed by the United States Minister.

A second answer by the Japanese is equally firm in its rejection of the demands.

In their last reply the Japanese refuse to entertain any proposals looking to the opening of their country except by means of an entire revision of the treaties, previous to which they will require the oredentials authorizing the Ministers to act m so important a matter. They say that such a radical step must be regulated by conventions between nations, and not by an agreement between the Foreign Office and the European representatives.

THE SANGUINARY SIOUX.

Prospect of a Bloody War with 4,000 Young Braves.

Frontier Settlers in Danger of Slaughter.

RED CLOUD'S MURMURS.

The Recent Murders To Pe Summarily Avenged by the Military.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1874. Mr. Steele, the Congressional Delegate from Wyoming Territory, who is daily in receipt of advices from Chevenne, on being asked with regard to the threatened Indian outbreak, said that as yet it could not be ascertained whether it was a concerted movement or not. At the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies, which are about forty miles apart, there are men, women and children, comprising about 15,000 Indians, to whom the government for some time past has been assuing rations. The time of issue is twice a month, when they receive so many beeves on the hoof, flour, coffee and sugar.

IS STARVATION RETRENCHMENT? Recently orders have been sent out by the Indian Bureau to retrench as much as possible in order to satisfy the Congressional demand for economy.

Mr. Appleton, who was killed at the Red Stone Agency, was the issue clerk at the place, and was doubtless killed by the Minnecolars' Sioux Chief. because he either resused to issue him rations or

did not in quantity satisfy his demands. The Minnecojars Sloux do not in reality belong to the agency. They are a different band of the same Indians. They belong properly farther north, and are the Indians with whom there have been fights along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They come down frequently in parties to these agencies and draw rations as though they belonged to the peaceful indians. They virtually make these reservations a depot of supplies and also a means of procuring ammunition.

RESOURCES OF THE INDIANS.

The reason why the Delegate is not convinced that it is a preconcerted outbreak is the fact that they did not kill the agents and all the other whites, or destroy the agency buildings, which they would have done had war been determined on. Prudence, however, demanded that at once the most complete precautions should be taken The Sioux Indians at these agencies could bring into the field in the neighborhood of 4,000 warriors, mounted and well armed. They would break up into bands and attack all the small settlements of Wyoming, which are in a great measure entirely at their mercy. They could also tear up the railroad at different points and seriously interfere with the overland travel. It would take a large force of cavalry, perhaps 10,000 men, to effectually whip these Indians should it prove a general war Infantry would be of no account except as a guard along the railroad. There is but little doubt that a number of the young men of Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's bands are at present very restless. These chiefs have both in a large measure lost their influence in their tribes, and Western men who have had any experience among Indians know that is the case in every instance where a chief talks peace.

THE YOUNG BRAVES THIRSTING FOR BLOOD. The young men are eager for war, as no Indian is of any account in his tribe until he has taken a scalp and captured horses. Spotted Tail, who belongs to the Whetstone Agency, when at Cheyenne, a few days ago, complained that the treaty made with him by the whites had not been kept. He did not want the Great Father to send him any more words about going to the Missouri River. He wanted to stay where he was. He wanted what had been promised him to be brought to Cheyenne, and then his people could haul out the supplies to the agency and get paid for the work. ALLEGED CHEATING OF THE SIOUX.

The Indians were cheated and swindled in what came by the way of the Missouri River. It was a bad road and some of the things must be lost on the way, as they did not get what was promised He wanted ploughs, so he could break up some land and plant it in the spring, and school houses for his children. Delegate Steel is very decided in the expression of the opinion that it would be better to transfer the charge of the Indians to the War Department; that it properly belongs there and that army officers command much more than civilian agents. As a class army officers are strictly honest. The Indians could not complain that they were swindled. Besides, Indians only respect men who they think can at any moment bring a force to compel their obedience. A civilian agent is not looked upon as a chief. An army officer is looked upon as a warrior and a big chief. THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY

between the Interior and War departments causes no end of confusion. The power which makes treaties with them should be that which can enforce them. The Indians do not understand this double authority over them. There never will be any permanent peace until some regular system is adopted in managing the Indiana. tions the government will have to feed them. If not, and they are allowed to hunt, there will be continued depredations, as the set. tiements are growing in all directions on the routes dent that a number of young men have left the reservation, contrary to the treaty stipulation, as Lieutenant Robinson and Corporal Coleman were killed south of the Platte, which is some distance outside of the limits.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE. The following is the official correspondence relating to the recent departure of Spotted Tail from his reservation and the reasons given by that brave

for desiring a change of location :-DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1874.

To Hon. J. A. Campbell, Cheyenne, W. T.:—
Advise Spotted Tail to return to reservation and remain there and comply with directions of the government. This will secure him protection and kindness and promote the welfare of his people.

C. DELANO, Secretary.

SPOTTED TAIL'S REPLY. Governor Campbell replied, transmitting to the Secretary of the Interior, at Spotted Tail's request, his remarks upon the telegram being read to him. Governor Campbell says he is evidently disposed to make complaints about his agent if he can get anybody to listen to them; but, whether tool of by designing men, the Secretary and Commissioner are unable to judge. Governor Campbell hopes that he will not be permitted to leave his reservation, at least to come to Chevenne again, as his visits can be productive of no good

Spotted Tail left Chevenne for his reservation on the 3d inst. His remarks upon the telegram of the Secretary advising him to go to his reservation were enclosed in the Governor's communication,

and are as follows:—

COMPLAINTS OF THE CHIEF.

I intend to follow the advice given in the telegram; but I have a few more words that I want to have written down for the Great Father. Our freight is brought from the Missouri River, which costs heavily. I would like to have the freight come by way of Cheyenne, and if the Great Father will give to me and my people the wagons that were promised us we will do our own freighting, and our children will have the goods and make money. The place that I have selected for our agency is where we can raise provisions and make aliving. I want to live in a house like white men. I want to farm and reise cattle, and I want some good, strong oxen and ploughs and mowing machines. I have no one to help me to get all these things. My Great Father promised me wagons, oxen and mares for me at Port Randall, which he says he will give me provided I shall move down toward that fort. I look at you in the city and find that you have many stores and plenty of money and good clothes, and I wanted to have my people like you, and they soon would be it they ware permitted to remain on the

reservation where they now are.

one store at our agency, and the bring their goods a long distance sthem cost us a great deal. We wan so, so that we can have the advanta veral traders. The goods for the stores and my annuity goods are all hauled together. This does not please me at all, and I want to have them hauled separately.

FARMING OPERATIONS. Reports to the Indian Office give the fact that the Winnebagoes will sow 2,000 bushels of seed wheat, and that the Shoshones and Bannocks will go into farming operations largely in the spring.

A SIOUX WAR INEVITABLE. The following telegraphic correspondence has also taken place:-

also taken place:— New York, Feb. 12, 1874.

General W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:—
The trouble with the Sloux, which for some time past we have been trying to avoid, seems now to be beyond any peaceable solution. In addition to the killing of Lieutenant Robinson and Corporal Coleman, the chief cierk at the Red Cloud Agency has been killed. The Agent of Spotted Tail Agency reports that large parties of hostile Indians from both agencies have left for general hostilities. General Ord has sent out scouting parties to warn the ranchmen and to then return to the railroad. I will go home to-morrow to superintend any action that may be necessary. action that may be necessary.
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

AN OCCASION FOR THE INPLICTION OF SEVERE PUN-ISHMENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, \
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1874. \
General P. H. SHERIDAN, commanding Military Di-vision of the Missouri, Fith Avenue Hotel, New

York :-York:—
Despatch of this morning received. Under call
of the Interior Department of to-day, sent to your
headquarters at Chicago, you will be justified in
collecting the most effective force possible, headquarters at Chicago, you will be justified in collecting the most effective force possible, even if you draw cavalry from Fort Riley by rail to Cheyenne, to march to the Red Cloud Agency, striking every party of Indians that opposes. Every indian who has manuded south of the North Platte should be demanded and held as accomplices in the murder of Lieutenant Robinson. Their pontes must be very poor now, and the game must be scarce, so the occasion to give the Sioux a lesson long merited seems to me lavorable. My own opinion is that the Sioux should never again have an agency away from the Missouri River.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE PROSPECT DARKENING. Additional particulars received at army headquarters indicate the growing seriousness of the the same who visited Washington with Red Cloud two years ago. The headquarters of this band is the White River, Dakota, and the recent murders were perpetrated west of Fort Laramie, at the sawmill near Laramie Peak, or about 200 miles away from the reservation set apart for the occupation of the maranding band. The accounts from the frontiers show that the region threatened extends along the line of the railroad from the forks of the Platte, in Western Nebraska, to the Black Hills, in Wyoming, a distance of about 150 miles. Unless promptly sup pressed it is feared that the contagion of war may spread throughout this numerous and warlike tribe. The country exposed to attack is very ex tensive and the available force entirely inadequate to effectually cover the vast region.

STRENGTH OF THE LOCAL MILITARY PORCE. The latest returns show the condition of the garrisons within striking distance to be as fol-

Fort Laramte, Wyoming Territory, companies A. B., H and K., Fourteenth Infantry, 181 men, and companies E and K. Second cavalry, 128 men, Colonel John E. Smith commanding.

Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, companies K. Second cavalry, and E. Third cavalry, 153 men, Lieutenant Colonel Bradley, Ninth infantry, commanding.

ling. rt W. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, compan ics A. Fourteenth infantry, and A and K. Eightt infantry, 162 men, and D. G. H and L. Third cav-airy, 288 men, Colonel J. H. King, Ninth infantry, commanding.

Commanding

Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, companies
D, E, Fand C, Fourteenth Infantry, 215 men, and
C, Third cavairy, 65 men, Lieutenant Colonel Woodward, Fourteenth infantry, commanding.
Fort McPherson, Neoraska, companies B,
F, I, K and M, Third cavairy, 250 men,
Colonel J. T. Reynolds, Third cavairy, commanding;
Sidney Rayracks, Nebraska, companies I, FourSidney Rayracks, Nebraska, companies I, Four-Sidney Barracks, Nebraska, companies I, Four-teenth infantry, and G, Ninth infantry, 120 men and A, Third cavalry, sixty-six men, Major Dudley, Third cavalry, commanding.

The total shows an aggregate force of 1,015 cavalry and 679 infantry for garrison and campaign

INDIAN AGENTS SUPPLYING ARMS TO THE REDS. Colonel John E. Smith, commanding at Fort Laramie, has telegraphed to headquarters that the agents of the Interior Department were supplying arms and ammunition to the Sioux, and that h had sent out a company to intercept the train and bring it back.

Latest News from Omaha-Preparations for a Military Movement Into the Stoux Country.
OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13, 1874.

The reported attack on the Wood party at Fort Fetterman on Wednesday proves to be false. Preparations are being made with all possible despatch for the movement of troops into the Sloux country, and posts are to be established at Whitestone and Red Cloud agencies. This is authentic. The force will be large enough to hold their ground and protect the agencies. The weather for military movements is favorable

respect at present.

Requisition by Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, for Arms and Ammunition for the Settlers-No Reliable Informa-CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 13, 1873.

No reliable information has been received to-day in regard to the Indian troubles. Governor Campbell made a requisition on the War Department for the quota of arms due this Territory, and to-day received a telegram that arms and ammunition will be forwarded immediately from Leavenworth arsenal for the use o citizens, should it become necessary for them to protect themselves against the Indians.

THE GRANGERS' CONVENTION. A Rupture with the Grange in Boston.

Mass.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 13, 1874. In the National Grange yesterday the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws completed its report; but as the amendments to the constitution will have to be ratified by two-thirds of the State granges before they are effective they are not given for publication. The committee, however, made a supplemental report, which was adopted, containing a number of bylaws, and among them the following:-Past masters are masters who have been duly elected and installed, and who have served out the terms for which they were elected. Vacancies may be filled at any regular meeting of the Grange. Subordinate granges may be consolidated in the mode and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the State granges. The Master of the National Grange shall be ex officio a member of the Executive Committee.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the National Grange to immediately certify the amendments to the constitution adopted at this session, and send them to the State granges for ratification or rejection, and prescribing the manner in which the State granges shall act upon them. If two-thirds of the State granges ratify the amendments the Secretary of the National Grange is then to compile the constitution as amended, and it is to be printed under the supervision of the Executive Committee.

Colonel Chambers offered the following, which was adopted: have been duly elected and installed, and who

The evening session was devoted to the installa-tion of officers and the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Boston Grange, but the

tion of officers and the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Boston Grange, but the result has not transpired.

In the Grange this morning the committee having in charge the Boston Grange reported to the following effect:—

That the Secretary of the National Grange be instructed to notify all State Granges within the jurisdiction that the Boston Grange is no longer connected with the Patrons of Husbandry, and henceforth no recognition can be extended to it by any grange—state or subordinate—and the Master of the Massachusetts State Grange is hereby required to make a formal demand for the surrender of the dispensation and ritual of the Roston Grange, and whea received to return to the said Grange the money paid for said dispensation and ritual, and return them without delay to the office of the Secretary of the National Grange at Washington.

The report was adopted.

The report on transportation will probably be considered this afternoon and the Grange adjourn size die this evening.

THE THEATRICAL SENSATION.

The case of Mrs. Wilbur, better known as Miss Bronte to theatre-goera, who is charged with feloniously appropriating \$1,620 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Georgiana, Dickinson, came up at the Yorkville Police Coart yesterday afternoon, but by mutual consent of counsel it was adjourned until next Eriday, at half-past three P. M

WASHINGTON.

The Necessity of Action in Finance Felt by the Senate.

Senator Sherman's Views on the National Currency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1874. Slow Work in the Senate on the Finance Question-Free Banking and Infiation.

In the Senate to-day the finance contest was resumed on the amendment of Senator Merrimon providing for a transfer of \$46,000,000 national banking currency, to be taken from the East and redistributed to banks elsewhere. Notification was given by Senator Cameron that he would offer a substitute for the bill calculated to make banking free on the terms and conditions of the present law and abolishing the restriction on the volume of national bank circulation. It created a great consternation in the ranks of the "hard cash" men. There is no doubt about Senator Cameron's ideas finally prevailing, because they are acceptable to Senator Morton and his followers in this financial fight. After Senator Cameron gave his notification Senator Sherman did not wish to press his \$25,000,000 bill to a vote. It is conceded by the leading Senators to-night that this question has been drifting to a plan of free banking, as at present indicated in this last move, and inflation will be the order of the day. On Monday the real work to get down to a vote begin, and a hand to hand fight may be expected. The Senate is now fully alive to the fact that, no matter who or what stands in the way, this financial question must be settled at once for the benefit and relief of the country and its business. Further delay, it is feit by the sincere and practical men, will entail hardship upon all classes of the people, and a strong condemnatory public opinion, on account of the dilatory action which has characterized the treatment of this subject thus far by the law making power, is already expressed. After the announce ment of Senator Cameron's substitute the Senate went into executive session, and, having transacted some business, adjourned until Monday next. Senator Sherman's Views on the Na-

tional Currency and Credit. Senator Sherman says :- "I am in favor of a system whereby any person holding a United States bond may be enabled to present the same at any time for redemption, either in coin or a five per cent United States gold bond, at the option of the government; secondly, allowing any one who wants, to bank to any amount, uponthis giving the requisite security, redeeming his notes either in also allowing United States notes, when they com into the Treasury, to be paid out again for current expenses and for the redemption of the six per cent gold bonds of the United States." A Small Modoc War in the House-Cap-

tain Jack's Crimes and Virtues Set in Counter Array.

The House was occupied to-day in the consideration of private bills of an unimportant character. The only incident of interest was a small Modoc war between the redoubtable General J. P. C. Shanks, of Indiana, representing Captain Jack et al., and Messrs. Nesmith, of Oregon, and Luttrell, of California, for the military and citizens in that locality. Mr. Shanks attempted, if not to vindicate, at least in a measure to exculpate, Captain Jack, with a story of an attempt to poison his father with strychnine while at a feast under a flag of truce, by Ben Wright, a hardy Western fron tiersman and Indian fighter. Messrs. Nesmith and Luttrell met this with a counter statement that the Indian referred to—his genealogy being doubtful among Modocs—had led a band that murdered a party of twenty-seven emigrants were pursued by Ben Wright, when they asked a conference, to which they came in great numbers and with arms, in violation of the terms of the conference, and that, upon their showing hostile intents, Wright and his fifteen men made fight, killing forty-one of them. They ridiculed the poisoning story, charging that it was an invention of those sent out by the government, who went there, not to teach, but to cheat the Indians. A portion of the time the debate between Messrs. Nesmith and Shanks was quite warm and slightly personal, but the fight ended without any scalps being taken on either side. The debate sprung up on a bill to provide for ascertaining the losses sustained by the people of Southern Oregon and Northern California in 1872 and 1873 by Indian depredations. A motion by Mr. Holman to substitute army officers detailed assess the damages, led to Mr. Shanks' attack upon the army officers in that locality, which opened the skirmish. The bill was defeated.

The President Signs the Resolution for the Howard Court of Inquiry. The President to-day approved the Congres sional joint resolution authorizing a special court

of inquiry concerning General O. O. Howard. The Postmaster General in Favor of the

Establishment of Special Mail Trains Postmaster General Creswell, while before the

House Committee on Appropriations to-day, advothe establishment on all railroads of the United States of a special mail train, to be run at a high rate of speed, for the sole purpose of transmitting mail matter. The system he recommends is somewhat similar to that now practised in

Unanimity of Department Officers in Opposition to Retrenchment.

Commissioner Watts, of the Agricultural Department, added his testimony to that of every other bureau officer who has been interrogated by the House Appropriation Committee as to reducing the clerical force. He says :- "Gentlemen. it is simply impossible for me to revise my estimates for clerical labor. I want \$200,000 more than I have asked for." The committee have, it is said, concluded to seek no light hereafter from the heads of departments and bureaus in reference to the cutting down of clerical estimates, as all attest it is impossible, except Mr. Ela, who is willing to part with one female copyist.

The Misston to Spain and Minister Cushing's Time of Departure to Madrid.

Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Madrid, left here to-night. He has been delayed in his departure on account of the necessity of completing the arrangements with the Supreme Court respecting an important suit now pending in the interest of parties residing in Providence. Mr. Cushing will first proceed to New York, thence to Providence and Boston, in connection with the case alluded to. He will then spend a few days at Newburyport. The day of sailing has not yet been fixed by Mr. Cushing. It is his inntion, however, to land in France, and ne will proceed to Paris, from which point he will reach Madrid as soon as practicable. The operations of the Carlists along the road have materially embarrassed communications between Paris and Madrid. The new government of Spain will, it is thought, be influenced and directed en-tirely by circumstances. The army, with Serrano at its head, is in possession of the government, and the Cortes has been adjourned for a year. The foreign representatives at Madrid are still await ing more definite action on the part of Serrano in announcing the policy of his rule. It is, therefore, be taken by our new representative.

Reception of the Representative of the Republic of Salvador by the President. Mr. Dardon, who has for some time past ocer accredited to this government in the capacity of charge d'affairs of Salvador, to-day presented his creden lals to the President as Minister Plenipo tentiary of the Republic, on which occasion he made the following remarks:-

MOST EXCELLENT SIR-I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the autograph letter of the President of Salvador, whereby he informs Your Excellency that, desiring to maintain the

friendly relations which happily exist between the United States and that Republic, he has appointed me Minister Plenipotentiary near your government. The people of Salvador, admiring the solid basis on which rests the presperity of the nation over which Your Excellency so wortbily presides, has gladly accepted and adopted in its own institutions the principles of liberty and progress which the United States have defended for the civilized world. It is, therefore, our desire to cultivate the friendship of this country by means of commerce and frequent communication. The President of Salvador especially in structed me to convey to Your Excellency the expression of his best wishes for the prosperity of this Republic, and for your own health and happiness. And permit me to add that I shall, for my own part, consider myself most happy if my efforts to carry out the views of my government shall be favorably regarded by Your Excellency.

The President replied as follows:—

The President replied as follows:-Mr. Dardon—I receive with pleasure the letter of the President of Salvador, announcing your promotion to the rank of Minister Plempotentiary of that Republic. This further proof of confidence on his part may be ascribed to his satisfaction with your previous official career in this country, a satisfaction in which I concur. Your kind remarks in receard to those principles of freedom and a satisfaction in which I concur. Your kind remarks in regard to those principles of freedom and progress which are cherished in the United States are gratifying. I heartily reciprocate the good wishes which you have been instructed to convey to me on behalf of the President of Salvador, and am sure that, in your new mission you will faithfully support the friendly disposition of your government.

The Mennonites Asking Legislation for the Sale of Lands to Them for Settle

ment in a Body.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day heard statements of a delegation of four Mennor ites from Pennsylvania, who were introduced by Senator Cameron, in support of his resolution looking to the enactment of a law by which the 40,000 or 50,000 Mennonites desirous of emigrating to this country from Russia may be allowed to purchase a sufficiently large tract of land in a ompact body under the Pre-emption laws. The committee took no action, but are disposed to regard the proposition favorably.

THE NAVAL MANCEUVEES.

Exercise of the Fleet at Key West Yesterday-The Ajax and Ossipee. FLORIDA BAY, Fla., Feb. 13, 1874.

The fleet drilled to-day in double echelon and in ecnelon by division. THE EXERCISES.

Each vessel of the entire fleet had a special position and fired two rounds of blank cartridges. The Wyoming was excused from the exercise on account of the defective condition of one of her boilers.

THE AJAX AND OSSIPER.

The mail steamer sighted the Ossipee and Ajax ying in a gale of Fernandina on the 10th.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1874.

Captain John C. Febiger has been detached from the Omaha and placed on waiting orders; Mate Joseph Reid from the Boston Navy Yard ordered to the Gettysburg; Mate William L. from the Gettysburg and ordered to the Bo Navy Yard.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1874. Major J. J. David, Quartermaster, has been ordered to relieve Major J. G. Chander of the duties of the Department of the Missouri. Major Chander, on being relieved, will assume the duties of Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Arizona, relieving Captain A. T. Rockwell, who will report to the Department Commander for assign-Captain William B. Hughes, Assistant Quarter master, is relieved from duty in the Department of California and ordered to the Department of Arizona.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the

Country. The WEERLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a Select Story, entitled "Righted at Last," together with the very Latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the

TERMS :- Single subscription, \$2; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$15; single copies, live cents each. A limited number of Advertise ments inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Died.

SCHMIDT.—On Friday midnight, February 13,
ANNIE AMELIA, daughter of Louis and Amelia
Schmidt, aged 5 months.
Funeral from No. 6 Centre street, on Sunday,
February 15, at one P. M. Friends of the family
and members of Hammond Lodge, No. 268 F. and
A. M., are invited to attend.

[For Other Deaths See Third Page.]

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